The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1871 NO. 169.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

The Legislative and Post Office Appropriation Bills Passed in the House.

Bills Introduced for the Admission of Washington and Utah Territories.

The State War Claims Bill Considered in the Senate.

Commissioner Pleasanton Recommends the Repeal of the Income Tax.

The Postal Telegraph System---Statistics from English Sources.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAREY PUTNEY-ISMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Porter, of Va., stepped again, to introduce into the House his petition asking for an investigation of the case of Cadet Smith at West Point, and to have a letter which he has received from Mr. Clay, of Hartford, read. Mr. Randall objected, and Mr. Porter will ask Gen. Hooper, on Monday next, to repeal the rules in order to pass the resolutions.

The following are the votes and letters:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and it is by the House, directed to inquire into the truth of the charges preferred by Cadet James W. Smith, a cadet at the United States Military Academy, against Cadet Henry Ashby Moy, of West Point, in the State of ——, and Cadet ——— Miller, of ———, and ——— Miller, of ———, and such other matters connected therewith as are set forth in the letter of the said James W. Smith, dated ———, 1871, and report to the House of any facts, and report to the House of any facts, and report to the House of any facts

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THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

We have received the annual report of the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which we publish in other columns. It will be seen that the receipts for 1870, during which the canal was open only 210 days, amounted to $130,000, which is 1870. The total receipts for the year were $190,000, and the total expenditures about $121,000, leaving a surplus of receipts of about $69,000.

On the 7th of November, 1870, a dividend of 6% per cent was ordered to be paid on the principal of the bonded debt. This dividend amounted to $120,000, and including the 6% premium, or gold, was paid in part from the surplus of the previous year.

The income of the canal for 1870 shows a large falling off when it is compared with the low water in the Illinois River, which cut off all business after June, 1869, from that source.

A brief history of the canal debt, general and special, may be interesting to the people of the State:

The Legislature granted to the State of Illinois, in aid of the construction of a canal to unite the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois River, 284,800 acres of land. Of these the Illinois and Canal Commissioners sold and disposed of 51,560 acres, receiving therefor $90,210 in cash, and 2,000 acres, 1838. There has been no report of sales since 1838. There has been also received from sales of canal lots in Chicago, Ottawa, and Peru, $210,000, making the aggregate $3,150,561. The State has assumed thereon the principal of which amounted to $3,760,000. It has also issued scrip, thirty-day checks, accepted orders, and scrip for damages, all bearing interest. And when all this had been done the canal was unfinished and the State's credit borrow no more money, and their liabilities were $4,000,000.

In this time there had been paid for construction, $1,122,052.

In 1844-5 the State made an arrangement with its creditors, by which an additional loan of $1,500,000 was authorized by them to complete the canal. The State authors to this loan were permitted to register, for every $300 of the new loan, $1,000 of the previous indebtedness, and received a certificate known as the "Canal Scrip." Certificates were issued to each subscriber to the new loan for the amount of each instalment, with one year's interest (6 per cent) added to the principal. The contract pledged the canal, canal lands, and all canal property, for the payment of the sum first advanced, with interest, and a trust deed was executed. The Trustees were to apply their receipts to the following purposes:

1. Interest on the amount of the new loan.
2. Arrears of interest on the suspended debt.
3. Interest on the two original loans.
4. The principal of the loans.

The Trustees applied themselves in 1845-6, to complete the canal, which was opened for business in 1848. Up to the close of 1848, when the canal was completed, the cost of constructive had been as follows:

Total principal	$4,000,212
Accrued interest on 1845 loan	$1,000,000
Received on $1,122,052.62	1,407,456
Total principal and interest	$6,407,668
Less assets on hand	267,170
Total	$6,140,498

The debt, under the new arrangement, was classified as follows:

Registered debt	$2,000,000
Canal scrip	1,760,120
Accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1849	2,180,378
Total	$5,940,498

Total debt when canal opened for business | $6,140,498

Since 1848, when the canal opened, the receipts from the canal have been as follows:

Total receipts	$4,000,000
Total expenditures	2,000,000
Net earnings of the canal	$2,000,000

In 1857 the State commenced paying the interest on the registered and unregistered debt. The Trustees, since 1846, have received for lands sold the sum of $1,500,000, which has been applied to the payment of the registered debt, for which the canal is liable. Since 1857, there remains due of the registered debt, for which the canal is liable, $300,000. The Trustees anticipate a large income of tolls for the next year, consequent upon the opening of the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad to Henry, on the Illinois River.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON.

We published some weeks ago, the annual exhibit of the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary, as contrasted with the management by Mr. Pillsbury, and which, for eighteen years, has paid all its own expenses, and has a large annual surplus of earnings. In that institution, prisoners from the Federal Courts are guarded, fed, and clothed at a charge of $1.25 each per week, and each prisoner is hired out by the day, without the leasing the convicts from the United States prisoners draw profit to the prison.

We have now the report of the Michigan State Prison, to which we invite the attention of the friends of prison reform. The average number of convicts in the prison in the year was 645, (about one-half the number in the Illinois prison), of whom eight were females. The number received during the administration has been as follows:

Total	1,411
Discharged by pardon	1,207
Died	204
Total	1,411

Total receipts	$107,411.12
Total cash	107,411.12

EXPENDITURES.

For salary of warden	$ 1,500.00
" " of clerk	1,000.00
" " of chaplain	1,000.00
" " of physician	1,000.00
" " of steward	1,000.00
" " of deputy warden	1,000.00
" " of guards	30,000.00
" " of matron	500.00
" " of night watch	1,000.00
" " of engineer	1,000.00
" " of assistant engineer	1,000.00
" " of fireman	1,000.00
" " of assistant fireman	1,000.00
" " of teamster	1,000.00
" " of assistant teamster	1,000.00
" " of gatekeeper	1,000.00
" " of assistant gatekeeper	1,000.00
" " of assistant gatekeeper	1,000.00
" " of assistant

THE LAW COURTS.

Conclusion of an Important Case in Bankruptcy.

A Lady Awarded $4,500 for a Personal Injury.

The Wayne County Company Again Heard From.

Habeas Corpus Before Judge Drummond.

The Court re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, when the following proceedings were had:

In the matter of Bankruptcy of Wm. Hall, of Chicago, Ill., on petition of creditors, for the benefit of the creditors of said bankrupt. Upon the hearing of the petition of Wm. Hall, of Chicago, Ill., praying that a decree may be entered by this Court declaring him a bankrupt, and that the same may be recorded, and that the property and effects of said bankrupt may be delivered to such assignee as may be appointed by the creditors of said bankrupt, and that the said bankrupt may be discharged from all debts provable against his estate under the Bankrupt Act, and from all claims thereunto provable, and it appearing to the Court that the said petitioner is a bona fide creditor of said bankrupt, to the amount required by law, and that the said bankrupt has committed an act of bankruptcy, to wit: on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1867, by executing a chattel mortgage to Horace Beach, Jr., and Charles Beach, of Chicago, Ill., and that the said petitioner has duly filed his petition in this Court, praying that the said bankrupt may be declared a bankrupt, and that a writ of subpœna in bankruptcy may issue against him, returnable forthwith, and that the said bankrupt has been duly served with said writ of subpœna, and has appeared and answered said petition, and that the said petitioner has duly proved the facts set forth in his said petition, and that the said bankrupt has duly filed his schedule of his debts and property, and has duly executed and delivered to the Court his assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and has duly taken the oath prescribed by the Bankrupt Act, and has duly published notice of the filing of his petition, and that no opposing creditor has appeared to oppose the prayer of said petitioner, and that no objection has been made to the granting of the prayer of said petitioner, and that no objection has been made to the granting of the prayer of said petitioner, and that no objection has been made to the discharge of said bankrupt, and that no opposing creditor has appeared to oppose the discharge of said bankrupt

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

The Indian Civilization Bill Discussed in the House.

Southern Lawlessness—Passage of Morton's Resolution.

Negotiations Pending on the Fishery Question.

Regulations Under the Port-of-Entry Act.

THE SITE-SHOP SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the House to-day the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, who had determined to get up their bill favoring Rhode Island granite for the new Post-Office building, were somewhat disconcerted to find that the House of Representatives had passed a bill to-day which interferes with New Orleans and Aspinwall granite. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, who has charge of the bill, objected to the consideration of the Senate bill, and Burnside, of Rhode Island, who has charge of the Senate bill, objected to the consideration of the House bill. Mr. Ashley, however, says he will withdraw his objection to-morrow, and Mr. Burnside says he will not object to the consideration of the House bill. Mr. Ashley